THE NEW CANADIAN

THE VOICE OF THE SECOND GENERATION

Vol. V, No. 51 — VANCOUVER, B. C. — Thurs., June 4, 1942

Nisei Sought To Pioneer Into Southern Ontario

Marpole, Eburne Evacuate Today
Steveston Moves By June 10

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 4.—June 10 has been designated as the deadline before which all people of Japanese origin will have been moved from Steveston, New Westminster, Eburne, Marpole, Sea Island and Lulu Island, it was indicated today.

The Marpole area will be declared "prohibited" from June 5 on, and evacuation machinery will then be directed to complete evacuation of Steveston by the 10th. These evacuees are entering Hastings Park if they do not move themselves to the city centre.

This means that the only Japanese left in the protected area will be the population of Vancouver City, a number of families of women and children in the Valley and the people in Hastings Park itself. The last Japanese left on the Island, a Great War veteran left Victoria yesterday.

While these areas are being cleared, the movement to the interior is going ahead, with the Slocan project occupying the spotlight. Monday and Wednesday nights, large parties of 140 each left for that "Island Town", and smaller groups for self-supporting projects.

Sugar Beet Workers

A small party of Canadian-born also left Monday night for Schreiber, Ontario, from where it is expected they will go forward to the sugar beet camps.

Although detailed information on earnings is yet lacking, it is indicated that individual earnings on an acreage basis would be equal to that of the Alberta and Manitoba total of $275 for three months.

In addition daily wages on off days by assisting in haying, and harvesting of corn and tomatoes, was assured because of the labor shortage. It was stressed again that Belgian workers formerly made from $5 to $10 per day, up until the season ends in November.

Good housing and good food was assured the workers by the Rev. L. S. Albright, a missionary returned from Japan, who has been acting for the newly-recruited sugar-beet workers. The Government, it is understood, is providing funds for the movement, placement, housing and care of Nisei evacuees in Southern Ontario.

The Commission itself, it is understood, is anxious that the Nisei volunteer for Ontario projects, because all signs point to the fact that they will be absorbed into useful employment and accepted as a part of Society much more readily in the eastern Province than in B. C. itself.

Building Material Lack Delays Slocan Move

Owing to the difficulty in getting building materials necessary to repair the roofs of buildings in Slocan, the groups scheduled to leave from Vancouver and Hastings Park on June 5 and June 7 will be temporarily delayed, it was announced by the B. C. Security Commission.

Departure of these groups will be postponed until further advised, at which time 48 hours notice will be given to all families to give them adequate time for preparation.

A group of 116 are due to leave Vancouver Friday evening for Kaslo.

Stomach Ache Wave Hits Clearing Pool

An epidemic of severe stomach aches and diarrhoea caused a violent stir at the Hastings Park Clearing Station, with hundreds of people, men, women, and children affected. Several cases of serious illness were reported, but by this morning conditions had returned almost to normal. School classes, however, were not conducted owing to the lack of pupils, and many Japanese employees were still confined to bed.

It is believed that the lunch or the supper served in the main dining room of the clearing station caused the epidemic, which began to develop about 10 p.m. and had stricken several hundred victims by mid-night.

The Public Forum

From Dalton Mills, Ontario

(Eleven of the fifty Nisei, who left the road camp at Schreiber to go to work on the river drive for the Austin Lumber Co. transferred from the camp at Bertrand to go to work in the sawmill at Dalton Mills, in northern Ontario. George Ogaki writes:)

DALTON MILLS, Ont. — We started to work here on May 13 and are being paid thirty-five cents an hour, working ten hours a day. When the season is over sometime in late fall, the company pays us five cents an hour bonus to all who stay till the end. That will mean more than our monthly road camp cheque, so all the boys are willing to stay to get it. Our jobs are easy enough.

"This place is a ghost town during the winter; but all the people return when the sawmill starts up in May. There are some fifty family homes, a general store, pool room, barber shop, post office and a dance hall.

"We have electricity, running water and shower baths. The food isn't bad, except that there are hardly any green vegetables. Three of our boys are now located in the mess hall, where they took over in place of three French girls.

"We are out here on our own, the boys feel like kings, and I think are glad we volunteered for this job. All of us—Doug Fujiwara, Tado Tanaka, Bill Akazawa, Shinya Tateyama, Shig Yaguchi, Shinkichi Tateyama, Frank Nikaido, Eddie Utsunomiya, Rish Kumagai, Rozie Ogaki and George Ogaki—would like to say "hello" to everyone through The New Canadian."

George Ogaki
c/o Austin Lbr. (Dalton) Ltd.,
Dalton Mills, Ont.

Rev. Shimizu Writes From Kaslo

Editor, The New Canadian—
Dear Sir: Here we are at Kaslo on our second Sunday. We are liking the place more and more. The location is superb, the people are exceedingly friendly and the climate excellent.

The Japanese population, some [illegible] of them are already here, are of course not yet quite settled. It will take some time to adjust themselves to the new way of life. The authorities and their staff are working 24 hours a day with [illegible] spirit, but it will take time to put all the facilities they have planned to instal into shape, and the people have to bear with some inconveniences. They are bearing these in good spirit. Families with little children are hardest hit, but these mothers, with traditional patience, are standing excellently.

The citizens here are very friendly and kind, everybody on the street greeting each other. Our neighbours are wonderful. They lend us garden tools, bring us their garden produce, and altogether are courteous.

Rev. K. Shimizu
Kaslo, B. C.

Evacuees Across Canada

Mail At Taft, B. C.

Chotaro Aoyama writes to acknowledge on behalf of the men at Taft Camp the kindness of Mr. [illegible] Mori of Vernon, B. C. "On [illegible]" he writes, "Mr. Mori visited our camp, and brought with him a load of tomatoes, cucumbers, celery and lettuce. 130 [men] enjoyed the vegetables immensely, and at suppertime we [had] tomato salad. We wish to express deepest thanks to Mr. Mori for his kindness."

Editor, The New Canadian—
Dear Sir: I know the fellows here are anxious for news about their families and so forth, and so we were wondering if it could be arranged to send copies of The New Canadian here. I am writing for our camp, and I am sure that others will write for the various camps scattered around here. Our address is: "Farm Service Force Camp, Fair Grounds, Dresden, Ontario."

Hideo Kamo
Dresden, Ont.

Mr. Yamaga at Hope

Yasutaro Yamaga, well-known community leader in the Maple Ridge district, wishes to advise friends that his present address is now P. O. Box 3, No. 1 Camp, Hope, B. C. Mr. Yamaga has been at camp since May 14.

Z. Kinoshita in Three Valley

The Japanese Highway Camp at Three Valley, in the Revelstoke section, is the new home of Mr. Zenichi Kinoshita, former treasurer for the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Committee.

Cheerio and Chins-Up!

Editor, The New Canadian—
Dear Sir: Through the courtesy of The New Canadian we wish to bid a cheery "au revoir" to our many friends and acquaintances in Vancouver, with the hope that some day we may meet again.

Cheerio and Chins Up!

Mr. & Mrs. E. Kitagawa
En Route to Toronto

Inquire Into Ontario Death

Authorities in Vancouver have not yet been fully advised of the circumstances surrounding the drowning of Henry Yasuo Yoshi, whose death was reported by the Canadian Press from Schreiber, Ontario, Monday.

Graham Fisher, B. C. Security Commission representative, said that an enquiry was being conducted into the accident. [illegible] Mr. F. Yoshy of Vancouver, the young man was formerly stationed at Camp S.W. 5-5. He was among the group of [Nisei who] went to work for the Austin Lumber Co. at Nipigon, Ont.

113 Workers At Dresden, Glencoe

By Hideo Kamo
(New Canadian Correspondent)

DRESDEN, Ont. — The first contingent of 113 Japanese Canadians left the road camps at Schreiber, Ont., for the sugar beet fields on Thursday, May 28. These men were split into two groups, 58 men going to a camp at Glencoe, and the remaining 55 to Dresden.

The men are working under the Ontario Farm Service Force scheme, a government-subsidized arrangement to furnish workers for the agricultural industry in Ontario.

(It is understood that the camps both at Glencoe and Dresden have been set up in the fair grounds of these towns. Dresden is located about 16 miles east of Lake St. Clair in the extreme southern tip of Ontario.)

Army To Purchase Cars From Custodian's Office

(From the Province)

Most of the 400-odd cars and trucks seized from Japanese and now parked in the Hastings Park oval and at Victoria are still not in use, but are gradually being taken over by the government departments.

Although no statement on the matter has been released by the office of the custodian of Japanese property, it is understood that all the first class cars and trucks will be purchased by the army services, provincial forestry branch, R.C.M.P., and some other departments.

These will absorb virtually every recent model in good mechanical condition.

What disposal will be made of the poor quality machines that remain, whether they will be stripped for rubber and scrap metal, or whether they will be reconditioned and put on the market, has not been disclosed by the custodian. So far as is known, the government has not laid down a policy for disposal of the machines.

It is known, however, that the machines have been held off the market partly out of consideration of car dealers, who feared complete demoralization of an already weak market for second-hand cars.

Military Anxious To Take Over Park

Rumours from Ottawa over the week-end, according to the Vancouver News-Herald, said that a speed-up in evacuation might be expected with military authorities taking over the work of the B. C. Security Commission.

"It's news to me, but they can have the job any time," Austin C. Taylor, Security Commission told the Vancouver morning paper according to its account.

The News-Herald said that the rumours might have emanated from the fact that military authorities were anxious to take over Hastings Park now used as a pooling centre."

"The military have been pressing us to speed up the evacuation because they are anxious to take over the Hastings Park area for military purposes," the account quoted Mr. Taylor.

"I can announce now that 50 per cent of the evacuation has been completed, and we expect they'll be moving faster all the time."

(No confirmation of any kind has yet been secured for the "rumours" from Ottawa, from which the News-Herald derived its report.)

Second Group To Essex, Valetta

SHCREIBER, Ont., June 4.—The second party of Canadian-born Japanese to move from the trans-Canada highway camps at Schreiber for the sugar beet fields of southern Ontario left last night.

Thirty men were included in the party.

Headed for Valetta fair grounds were George Tanaka, Kunio Shimizu, George Hasegawa, Louis Suzuki, George Suzuki, Toshio Kato, Eiyegi Kato, Hiroshi Don Inouye, Takashi Ono, Dave Watanabe, from Camp 5-4.

From Camp 5-3, going to the Old Oaken Bucket tourist camp at Essex were Teruo Adachi, Kiyoshi Ennyu, George Hotta, Minoru and Shigeo Ichikawa, Goro and Saburo Inamoto, Tatsuo Kenno, Charles Kinoshita, Masao and Samuel Kobayakawa, Hiroshi Kumamoto, Jimmie Masuda, Nobuichi Noda, Sandy Ono, Fred and Johnny Sakatani, George Suzuki and Frank Takeyesu.

From Camp 5-5 to Valetta, Minoru Goto.

The New Canadian

Published twice weekly as an organ for information and expression among the People of Japanese origin resident in the Dominion of Canada.

PAcific 8431 215 EAST CORDOVA
Vancouver, B. C.

Our Folks Discover Manitoba

By Shunsuke Takatsu
(Translated from the Japanese)

LA-ROCHELLE, Manitoba: "It is a month and ten days since we first came to La Rochelle, a village inhabited by French-speaking people. When first we came here, the trees were withered and desolate, and the sight of horses and cattle feeding on dead grass brought pity to our hearts. But today the ground is a carpet of green grass and the willows, the white birches, and the oak trees are verdantly clothed.

In Manitoba, the groves of trees loom among the grain elevators, the barns and the steeples of Catholic churches, pointing their needle-like spires into the sky. To us who always thought of the prairie as a desert-like expanse, the scene is reminiscent of a picture-scroll.

The spinach which we planted as soon as we settled here will probably be ready for the table in another week. Peas have also started to sprout, while the tomato and cabbage plants which we raised indoors have grown to two or three inches. Thin lines of green beet sprouts can also be seen in the fields. The thinning out operation will begin in twelve or thirteen days.

It was still like winter when we settled here. Then, while we were still wondering at the quickness with which the spring arrived, it became like summer, and for about two days we had the most unhappy experience of being attacked by swarms of mosquitoes. "If its like this now, what will it be like when . . . ."—and we looked upon the future with dread. But once again the sky clouded, the north wind began to blow fiercely, and winter once more settled on this locality. People felt that the mosquitoes must have migrated to Mexico. In Manitoba these insects thrive during the spring, but disappear in the summer.

Spiders, too, are rare in Manitoba. You seldom spot one inside your house. Even in the bush there is no fear of brushing your face against a spider web. Manitoba, where the wind blows continually, is no place of security for spiders.

The wind literally blows into the force of a gale at times, so much so that it is impossible to drive a car at right angles to the direction of the wind. I understand now why our landlord advised us to pile rocks around the toilet-house at the time we built it.

Incidentally, there are fireflies in Manitoba. Since leaving Japan several decades ago, I have always hoped to see fireflies again. Now I am awaiting the arrival of summer when I will be able to see them once more.

A Frenchman who has been employed here for the seeding-season tells me that he is a fisherman. He came here to help because he is related to the landlord, and is going away to fish when the sowing is complete. At first it seemed odd to me to find a fisherman in this land-locked country, but I learned from his story that he fishes for sturgeons in the Winnipeg River. Once, according to his tale, he had an arduous time landing a 120-pounder. The Eaton Company market, they say, has whitefish and many other kinds of fresh-water fish. When the winter season comes, this Frenchman takes up trapping animals for a livelihood.

From Tak Ooto, St. Agathe, Manitoba:

St. Agathe is a small town 25 miles south of Winnipeg. Most of the people here are French but they are very nice to us. It is very windy here. . . . I miss the electric lights and convenient water supply, for we have to go three-quarters of a mile for our water. They have a well in town 590 feet deep, but the water is salty, so it is not used. We have a very nice house, compared to some people, so I guess we can't have everything. One thing, all my folks are with me, so that means a lot.

HAJIME SUZUKI
Protect YOUR EYES!
Complete Scientific Eyesight Service
377 Powell St. PAcific 3016

★ For the BEST IN FOOD at the LOWEST PRICES . . .
Of Course It's The
Union Fish Company
FISH — GROCERIES — PROVISIONS
Highland 0335-6 469 Powell Street

A LETTER FROM TOWN

—o—

There are no more dime dances at Hastings Park. It used to be so much fun until some Issei mammas squawked. Issei mammas are always squawking. Too bad. Margaret says we have sadly neglected the education of our parents. Kay is more merciless. She says Issei mammas are too set in their ideas and pig-headed. But you can't help that. You can't expect a woman to remain soft-headed all her life.

I like dancing, and I like girls who like dancing. Once I almost fell in love with a girl who said she liked dancing while dancing with me. But jitterbugging is another thing. A jitterbug frightens me. At our last dance at the Empire Cafe, I had a very lovely partner. I didn't in the least suspect that she was a jitterbug until we opened up for side-steps—then she almost jumped out of control and I almost jumped out of my wits.

The 'hakujins' at Hastings Park are quite surprised that the Nisei girl does not smoke, or swear, or even drink. But our 'hakujin' friends must not be too impatient. Give her a little more time, and she'll become fully assimilated.

I received a card from George today. He says he met Fred at Calgary and loafed a few days in Toronto. By this time he's wallowing in the mud of Oshawa. Heard Larry's in Edmonton, taking up whom he left off in Vancouver. Ray, who used to ski, is laid up in a hospital. Poor Ray is terribly discouraged. Matt and Mas Matsui will be refugeeing in St. Thomas for the duration.

Koko is working at Ernie's now, and the place is irresistable. I used to go down there for a coke almost every day. Now I've rationed myself to five a day.

Jun of Steveston is a sensational fellow. He said he couldn't bear to part with his cherry trees so he chopped them all down. Just like George Washington, only more thorough. As a souvenir he brought me a branch of very green and sick looking cherries. Then he went east.

With all the boys going away I wonder what's to become of all the unmarried marriageable girls. I keep asking Margaret, but she doesn't show the slightest concern . . . it's almost indecent. Oh, why worry. It's not my funeral. Besides, the problem may not be as sad as all that. It's quite fashionable these days for a girl to freeze her age, say at twenty-two.

How do you like living in the Canadian wilderness? Do you find it as violent as civilization? Do you need anything? Poker chips, cigarettes, or a wife? Let me know and I'll shop around.

I'm loafing, too, in Vancouver. Loafing is such hard work. I think I need a rest. My future is still as the lily of the fields and I stand in the great hand of the Commission. In my hour of desolation you do not write to me. Do you still call yourself my friend? Why don't you write, Yoshi?

So long.

Trout Lake Project

Persons interested in a self-supporting project for a limited number of families, to settle in the interior some distance south of Revelstoke may receive information from and submit applications to Yoshiaki Sato or Miss Eileen Shintani at the office of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Council, 215 East Cordova St.

The Democratic Effort

• • •

(Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, writing in the Spring Number of "Common Ground".)

A similar problem of morale concerns us and our citizens who stem from German, Italian, and Japanese backgrounds. The war situation is very difficult for them and for us. A small minority in these groups have not been loyal; and this, of course, puts the loyal ones on the defensive, and the suspicion with which they are regarded alienates them from the democratic effort. As citizens of a democracy we must not set ourselves up as judges of other individuals. Being bitter against an American because of the actions of the country of his predecessors does not make for unity and the winning of the war. We must learn to think of the people in these groups as individuals, not as groups; we must treat them as individuals. They, on their part, have an obligation to refuse to listen to arguments and false statements made by the agents of our enemies who will try to trade on any unfairness or bitterness. They have an obligation equal with the rest of us of making sure of the sources of their information.

The same Bill of Rights covers all our citizens, regardless of the country of origin. For basic civilian morale we need to stress through every medium of expression that we have, understanding and consideration and acceptance of people as individuals. We cannot afford to have any number of our citizens in a position where it is hard for them wholeheartedly to accept and endorse democracy as a form of government and a way of life. The Government has agencies which can be trusted to guard against the few who will be disloyal. We must remember that we cannot tell the difference between a loyal and a disloyal citizen or between a citizen and a non-citizen just by looking at him or his name, by seeing the color of his skin, or by hearing him talk.

We have a great task ahead—the winning of this war. We have the even greater task of proving to the world that democracy does work—can work for all the world—in order that we may hold out hope for the future to oppressed people everywhere. Walt Whitman wrote years ago that America is a "nation of nations." Therein lies our strength. If we do not want to create "nations within a nation," if we wish a united spirit and united defense so essential to ultimate victory, we must judge and act only on the true tests of loyalty, usefulness, and love of America.

Further Transfers From Camp

Recent transfers of men from highway camps to various other projects authorized by the British Columbia Security Commission include the following:

Kohei Mitsui, Hope, to self-supporting position at Trout Lake.

Masanobu Kimoto and Fumito Kuroyama, Schreiber, and Yoshinosuke Nakashima, Rainbow, to self-supporting project at Minto-Bridge River.

Mamoru Nishi, Taft, and Masuo Mukai, Red Sands, to Lillooet.

Katsuji Sugiyama, Yellowhead, to sugar beet farm in Alberta.

Chikai Hiraki, Solsqua, and Yoshio Mori, Hope, to Lillooet.

Tokizo Kitamura, to Minto-Bridge River.

Shintei Murata, Decoigne, to farm work at Greenwood.

Isaku Fukusawa, Grant Brook, to Le Jac, B. C.

Hideo Edamura, Geikie, to sugar beet farm in Alberta.

Heitaro Asai, Grant Brook, to Pritchard.

Tokichi Fujino, [illegible], Sohei Nishikawa, Albreda, and Saburo Yagi, Princeton, to Alberta.

Frank M. Suzuki, Thunder River, Eimatsu Suzuki, Albreda, to Merritt.

Yoshiyo Okano, Geikie, and [illegible]kichi Inouye, Princeton, to Alberta.

A MAIL ORDER SERVICE

• T. MAIKAWA STORES LIMITED wish to announce that they have arranged to operate a mail order business for the benefit of Japanese evacuated from this area.

• A complete line of Dry Goods and Groceries is carried, including a supply of goods of Japanese manufacture.

• Send your orders, together with money order, to 369 Powell Street, Vancouver. Any balance will be promptly remitted to you with the order.

メールオーダー御利用下さい

移動された日本人諸氏の[illegible]
[illegible]郵便にて[illegible]事に[illegible]

衣服類一切から日本物をも含んでの
食料品各種を用意して居ります
モネーオーダー（郵便爲替）で御注文下さい
殘金は品物發送と同時にお返し致します
晩市パウエル街三六九
前川商店

T. MAIKAWA STORES LTD.
369 POWELL STREET VANCOUVER, B. C.

EVACUEES ARE ONLY HUMAN A COUNTRY SCRIBE FINDS

(In spite of the fact that the Interior dry belt and the Okanagan has been marked by extreme anti-Japanese agitation, the "other side" of the story has not been entirely neglected, as this article from the Kamloops Sentinel on a number of well-known former Vancouver people indicates.)

Mr. & Mrs. Kobayashi

[illegible] Kobayashi, his wife and two sons have found temporary lodging in an auto camp a few miles east of Chase. It was raining when we arrived, and into the [illegible] of the former tourist cabin we were ushered with much bowing. The little Japanese lady's [illegible] to say the least, [illegible] of any human's sympathy. Her quiet husband, one of the Pacific coast's best known [illegible] in the business world, [illegible] command, by motion and [illegible] was forthcoming. As an insurance agent for the Sun Life Assurance Company, Mr. Kobayashi's services had more than once been recognized in a material way; he had obtained through his own efforts, the right to visit the head office of his company at New York.

Two boys with junior matriculation, one with a year's commercial training, had been employed in garage and sawmill work. They had both offered their services to this land of their birth, but had been rejected. A week ago they bade farewell to the things they had known all their lives, and with their parents left Vancouver.

Mr. Kobayashi came to Canada in 1908, and was naturalized in 1921, as was Mrs. Kobayashi. In a short time he expects to locate on a farm in the Chase Creek region.

When asked outright how he would react to an invasion by the Japanese, the middle-aged man spoke quietly and with determination:

"I would fight for Canada. Canada has been good to me!"

The Nakamoto Family

Mr. and Mrs. Toyajiro Nakamoto arrived at Celista over a month ago from South Vancouver with their family of one son and four daughters, all of whom were born in Canada. Mr. Nakamoto came to Canada in 1912 and opened up his own shipyards. He was naturalized in 1921.

It was a surprised and pretty young miss who came sailing down the stairs at the sound of visitors. She had been working on "a mop" she explained with a grin, as she pushed back her hair. When suggested by this scribe that hair was a woman's crowning glory, she shot back with "Well, dad's glory has nearly disappeared, then!"

Mr. and Mrs. Nakamoto must speak English when addressing their offspring, for these children can neither speak nor understand the tongue of their ancestors. The contacts of these young people, their education and business training have been entirely in English.

At more tea, we were treated to a conversation that showed the pride of this Canadian family; there was pride in the fact that two of this man's boats were doing service in the Canadian navy. There was the suggestion that wealth and the things that wealth do and bring to people had not been abused. The most-used piece of music on the piano was "The White Cliffs of Dover"!

This is the first time in their lives that these people have been inland. Beside the quiet waters of the Shuswap they are happy enough, but oh, how they long for more friends, more understanding.

"Not all Japanese are bad," said Miss Mary Nakamoto, adding, "not all white people are good." There was no disputing this last.

Nishis and Atagis

Shigetaro Nishi, his wife and family of four boys and two girls moved from the coast about a month ago to take up residence at Magna Bay. He came to Canada in 1905, and was naturalized in 1916. He was married in Canada and in this country all his children were born.

A fish packer, import and export, Mr. Nishi operated his own business at Steveston.

In the same household lives Tsunematsu Atagi, a brother-in-law. Mr. Atagi, a former boat builder at Steveston, has been in Canada 42 years. In 1907 he was naturalized. His entire residence in Canada had been spent at the coast, and now at 67 years of age, he looks back to another war when Canada's Pacific coastline was threatened, when he and others like him stood on guard.

Wanted—Japanese Help

And now comes a revelation: A fortnight ago no Japanese were wanted there; today, enough of them can't be found to fill the [illegible]

This was fantastic! It couldn't be true! But it was.

As we passed the postoffice at Blind Bay, the postmaster handed a letter to our Japanese companion. He handed it to the writer. It was from a Bay resident seeking the assistance of a Japanese family. If they (the Japanese) would put up their own shelter, their foodstuffs and supplies would be forthcoming!

"I've a pile of such requests," stated Const. DeWitt, as he scanned the brief message.

Mr. & Mrs. Mits Nozaki

The rain pelted down as we came to a stop before a Blind Bay shack. A cow stood in the yard, lazily chewing her cud and eyeing our advent with her soft brown eyes. The poor little shack door opened at our knock and we were in time to see the young wife and mother gathering up a pack of playing cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Nozaki are under thirty years of age; they are both Canadian born. They have two children—the younger only a few months of age. A former cashier in a Vancouver [illegible] alley, the quiet young man finds life [illegible] not the same.

[illegible] their children [illegible] the Anglican [illegible] parents were confirmed in that church at Vancouver [illegible] babies have been baptised. A little sigh escaped the man as he spoke of his parents. His father is at Gosnell; his mother is still in Vancouver.

About two weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Nozaki arrived at Blind Bay; their entrance precipitated the circulation of a petition of protest. Then—perhaps it was news of their confessed faith, or because the young woman had done Red Cross work and was anxious to do more. It may have been that the young man's sincerity and earnestness to help and know his neighbors—but things changed. So did the frowns; a smile here and there meant much.

Mr. Nozaki obtained a cow. He grinned upon being twitted as to whether he pumped the cow's tail before finding out that milk wouldn't come that way!

砂漠のやうだと思ふたに 木あり森あるマニトバ州

名物は風、夏にはホタルが出る

ラークシャリのウエンス村へ定着して今日で一ヶ月と十日になる。来た時木は枯木の如く地上に枯草をはびこり[illegible]に思ふたが、四十日後の今日は地上は青草繁り一面の白樺、オークの森は青々として来た。マニトバには木がある森がある。地平線上に針のやうに立つエレベーター、[illegible]教会の高塔の間にコンモリとした此の青林は、砂漠のやうな所だと思ふてゐたのに案外一驚の州でさへある。

[illegible]一週間後には食用になるであらう。豆ものびて来た。家の北側を耕して作つたトメト、キャベツの苗は三寸ばかりに伸びた。麦は四五寸、ビートは[illegible]一線を認める程になつた。十二三日後にはビートの間引が忙しく始まるのである。

来た時は冬の様であつた。忽ち春が来たと思つたら夏の様になり、蚊が襲来して二三日ばかりはやり切れなかつた。今から之れでは先が思ひやられると思つたら三、四日大分から北風が吹きすさみ又冬が来た。[illegible]へでも移動したらうとの事だ。マニトバには春に蚊が出て夏には蚊はゐなくなる。沼地が乾燥して蚊の発育地がなくなるからださうだ。[illegible]の話だ。

マニトバには蜘蛛が誠に稀である。[illegible]でも蜘蛛の巣を顔で[illegible]ない。蜘蛛は[illegible]。[illegible]

[illegible]の烈風は面を打ち、風を横にして自転車には乗れない。僕が便所を建てたら「此まいでは飛んでしまふ、石をおけ」と主人が言つた。蚊と蜘蛛の話が成る程と思つた。

[illegible]には蛍が居る。日本を去つて何十年、子供の様に蛍が見たい。[illegible]夏の来るのを待つのである。

[illegible]

[illegible]

去年は百二十斤のを引つかけて大[illegible]骨を折つたとの事で、[illegible]のマーケットには[illegible]ソイト・フイッシュ其他の淡水魚が沢山にあるさうだ。彼は冬になつたらトラップを持つて[illegible]行の漁師である。

マニトバでは雪は深山降らないで、降つた雪は春までとけない。粉のやうに風で飛ぶのだけ残る。[illegible]

[illegible]の僕に推測する。零下何十度の寒さも一年の中に一週間位で、空気が乾燥して居るので思つたやうに寒くなく、風邪を引かないさうだ。

不便ではある

[illegible]

親切なカズローの市民達

当局者は昼夜兼行で施設を急ぐ

カズローに来て二週目の日曜日を迎へた。此所はとても美しい所で人々は親切だし気候は良いし、ますく好きになつて来る。

日本人は既に七百余名になつて来たが、勿論まだ落ちつけてはゐない。此の新しい生活に慣れるまでは暫らくかゝる事であらう。当局者は昼夜兼行で働いてゐるが計画してゐる諸施設を完備させるまでにはまだ／＼相当時間がかゝるであらうから、諸分は不便を偲ばねばならない。みんな此の点をよく承知してゐて我慢してゐるし、小さい子供を持つた家族は持物[illegible]も多く、親たちは[illegible]の我慢[illegible]。

カズローの市民は友好的で街上で会ふ人々はお互に挨拶してくれる。私達の隣人も親切でカーテン道具を貸してくれたり野菜物を持つて来てくれたりで、とても親切にしてくれる。（清水牧師）

森氏がキャンプに野菜を寄贈

（ダクト通信）去る五月廿七日にヴァーノンの森質男氏がトーキュー・カンパニー・キャンプの[illegible]を訪問されたので[illegible]野菜を[illegible]

[illegible]

新西院からルル島方面は 十日迄に移動を終る豫定

マーポールは五日から「禁止區域」 スローカンへは月水に百四十名宛出發

スチヴストン、新西院、イーバン、マーポール、シー島、ルル島地方の日本人は六月十日までに移動させて了ふ模樣である。マーポール地方は明五日から「禁止區域」と宣言される筈で次はステヴストンからの移動を十日までは完了させる事になるのだが之等の人々は晩市内に移ら内張りへステングスパークに移されてゐる。此の結果防禦地帶内に殘つてゐる日本人は晩市内の住民とフレザー・ヴアレーの婦女子の家族とヘスチングスパーク内の住民だけと云ふ事になる。晩香坡島に殘つてゐた最後の日本人である歸還兵は昨日ヴイクトリアと立退いた。之等諸地方の日本人移動が片付くと共に奥地への移動も進み去る月水兩夜には百四十名宛の一團がスローカンへ向つたし、自活移動者も少數ながら出發し、月曜日夜には二世がシユライバーに向つたが彼等はオンタリオ州南部のシユガービート耕作地へ行く事と見られてゐる。

就働の機會が多い オンタリオ州

アルバータ及マニトバ兩州のビート作りの收入に就ては未だ詳報がないがエーカー當りの賃銀から割出して三ケ月で三百七十五弗程度だらうと思はれる。オンタリオ州南部のビート作りに就ては昨年十一月で終つたシーズンでベルギー人は一日五弗から十弗の收入だつたと云はれるが、勞働力不足の折柄なのでビート作りで暇のある時にはヘイ刈やコーン・トマートの收穫手助けの仕事もあるのである。又オンタリオ州南部のビート[illegible]してコミツシヨンでは二世がオンタリオの方へ行く事をすゝめてゐるが之は東部の方ではビーシー州などよりも二世を歡迎してゐるし普通の農業に就き得る可能性が多いからである。

五日と七日の

スローカン行き 一時延期さる

婦女子移動地のスローカンでは家屋の屋根を葺く材料を得るのに困難するところから晩市内及びヘステングスパークから六月五日と七日に出發することになつてゐた組は暫時延期となつた。イツ出發できる事になるかは不明なるも出發期日決定の時は充分用意の出來る樣に四十八時間の豫告を與へる筈。

明夕刻は百餘名が カズローへ

明五日夕刻には合同教會で取扱つてゐる家族百餘名がカズローへ向つて出發する筈である。

自活移動希望者へ

州内レヴエルストツクの南方に當るトラウト・レーキ地方へ家族連れで自活移動したい向は東カドバ街二一五の日系市民委員會内佐藤芳明君かミス新谷に申込むがよい。

軍部の手で

移動促進の噂

日本人移動を早くさせる爲にセキユリテー・コミシヨンの仕事を軍部の手でやる事になるかも知れぬといふ噂がオタワから傳はつて來た。朝刊紙は報じてゐるが、右は軍隊の方でヘスチングスパークを早く使ひたがつてゐるところから起つた噂だらうといふ事で何等の確證がある譯ではない。なほラライ委員長は「日本人移動は半分は片付いたと發表できるし、漸次[illegible]

日本人の自動車は 軍隊で使用か

ヘスチングス・パーク及びヴイクトリアに置いてある日本人の自動車四百餘臺は漸次政府の方で使用する事になる模樣である。其の處置に關しては未だ正式な發表がなされた譯ではないが狀態の好い自動車やトラックは軍隊[illegible]ボスと州政府の山林局で買ひ上げて使用する事になるらしい。

二世が溺死

オンタリオ州で 吉江ヘンリー君

オンタリオ州シユライバーの道路キャンプから五十名の二世に加はつて同州ニコルソンのオースチン製材會社のロッグ流しの仕事に行つてゐた吉江ヘンリー君が去る廿七日溺死するといふ不幸な出來事があつた。晩市にゐる當局者は未だ詳報に接してゐないが、オンタリオ州にゐるビージー・セキユリテー・コミシヨン代表のバイバー氏は此の慘事に就ては調査會を開く事になつてゐると語つてゐる。

オンタリオ行の二世

既に製材所で就働を開始

一時間三十五仙で十時間働き 勤續すれば一時間五仙の割增

オンタリオ州シユライバーの道路キャンプからオースチン製材會社のロッグ流しの仕事に行つた五十名の二世の内十一名は同州北部のダルトン・ミルスにある製材所に移されたが大垣ジヨージ君は通信して來た。

（オンタリオ州ダルトン・ミルス發）僕等は五月十三日から當地で働き始めた。賃銀は一時間三十五仙で一日十時間働き、仕事は秋の來まで續くのだが、夫れまで勤めた者には更に一時間五仙宛を支拂ふ事になつてゐるので、道路キャンプにゐるよりも遙かに好い。みんな仕事の終るまで働くつもりである。仕事は樂な方だ。此所は多分は「ゴースト・タウン」になるのだが、五月にソーミルが再開されると共に人々は歸つて來る。約五十軒の家庭と雜貨店、プールルーム、バーバーショップ、郵便局、ダンス・ホールなどが一軒づつある。僕等の住居には電氣も水道もシャワー・バスもあり、食料は背物がない點を除いては良好である。僕等は自ら進んで此の仕事に就いたのだが來てよかつたと思つてゐる。一行は次の通りだがニュー・カナディアン紙を通してみんなに「よろしく」と傳へて貰しい。

藤原ダツグ、田中タドウ、赤澤ビル、館山信吉、二階堂フランク、宇都宮テディー、熊谷ジツシ、大垣ロジー、大垣ジヨージ、新山信也、矢川シゲ、

昨夜パークで多數が食中

腹痛起したが今朝は常態に復す

昨夜ヘステングス・パーク内の男女子供多數が腹痛と下痢を起して大騷ぎだつたが今朝は殆ど常態に復してゐる。しかし學校は生徒出席者が少いために休んで居り日本人就働者多數もまだベッドに就いてゐる。大食堂で供給した中食か夕食かで食中りしたものらしく午後十時頃から夜中にかけて腹が痛み出したのである。

人事消息

▲山家安太郎氏　五月十四日からホープ第一號キャンプ[illegible]に移動。

▲木下喜一氏　六月一日ス[illegible]ヴァレーキャンプに移動。

▲肥後壽太郎氏　手紙が來てゐる。本社へ照會ありたし。

▲北川英三郎氏　家族と共に去る一日トロントへ向つた。

ビート作りへ

シユライバから 百十三名出發

（オンタリオ州ドレスデン發）シユライバーの道路キャンプからオンタリオ州南部のシユガービート耕作への第一隊百十三名は五月二十八日出發した。二組に分れ五十八名はグレンコー、殘り五十五名はドレスデンへ向つた。之れはオンタリオ州政府補助の下に取り扱[illegible]はれてゐる同州の農業勞働

[illegible]作りに行く二世に對しては其の移動や住居其他につき政府が費用を出してゐる樣であり此の世話をしてゐるアルブライト牧師（日本から歸つた人）は住居食料等は立派

第二隊三十二名は 三日夜出發

（シユライバー四日）オンタリオ州南部のシユガービート耕作地への第二隊は昨夜當地を出發した。氏名は次の通り

△キャンプ五一四より―田中ジヨージ、清水邦雄、長谷川ジヨージ、鈴木ルイス、鈴木ジヨージ、加藤嘉雄、加藤英義、井上廣、小野タカシ、渡邊デーヴ

△キャンプ五一三より―足立照雄、圓入清、堀田ジヨージ、市川實、同繁雄、今本五郎、同三郎、乾野龍雄、木下チャールス、小早川正夫、同サミュエル、熊本實、益田ジミー、野田延一、小野サンデー、鹿谷フレッド、同ジヨニー、鈴木ジヨージ、高江洲フランク

△キャンプ五一五より出發豫定―後藤實、荻野義郎、鹿谷孝行

古新聞紙 ストーブ賣買

御入用の方は遠慮なく御出下さい

東カドバ街二一五 大淺[illegible]

電話ハイ五九八五ヱー